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ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

## The Blue Ribbon Pumpkin

By M. QUAD

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It was Moses Smith who founded and named the village of Unity, in a western state. Moses was the head and front. It was only when the inhabitants got to number 200 that trouble came to him. A church was wanted, of course. For two or three years the people gathered in a barn when a circuit preacher came that way, but the day came when Moses Smith said the devout must be ready to make personal sacrifices. Not a family in the village but agreed with him. Each subscribed all, and in some cases more than he could really afford. Lumber was bought and piled against the day it would be wanted, and things were going along placidly and peacefully when the county decided to hold its first fair. It was to mean much to all farmers and villagers, for each family of the latter had a big garden and could compete for prizes.

The soil around Unity was fine for all sorts of vegetables, but particularly pumpkins. Pumpkins had been grown there that had been the wonder of four counties. As soon as the fair was announced every head of family in the village at once mentally decided to grow a prize pumpkin for the blue ribbon to be given. They carried this decision to the public meeting called, and at which Moses Smith presided and said:

"Friends, I have sorter planned this thing out for all of us. Aaron Tompkins will grow the prize squash; Felix White will grow prize cucumbers; Samuel Davis will grow prize tomatoes; old Mrs. Tompkins will grow prize beans," and he read the list to the end and announced that he would grow a prize pumpkin as big as a four barrel.

"There was a row at once. Each was for a prize pumpkin, and no one was willing to give way. Moses argued and protested, but it was pumpkins or nothing.

Moses Smith couldn't positively forbid the others to grow pumpkins, however he might discourage, and the result was pumpkins on every hill and in every hollow.

One day it was reported that at night some one was to make a raid on every pumpkin patch in the village and wreck his spite. That night a score of men sat up all night prepared to sell their lives and their pumpkins at any cost. After that the situation became more tense. The circuit rider came again and again, but to find that the church interest had been overshadowed by the pumpkin interest and that most of those who should have formed his congregation were in the fields or gardens. He went to Moses Smith, as the head and front, to see how the church building progressed and was met by the reply:

"Nothing doing, elder, and may not be for two or three years to come. I'm sorry to say that the town seems to have backslid, and I shouldn't be a bit surprised to see lightning striking around us any time."

By the date of the fair a stranger coming into the village would have found everybody down on everybody else. He would also have learned that forty-one families were growing prize pumpkins and that each family fully expected to get that bit of blue ribbon. The show pumpkins must be got to the county seat ten miles away. Two wagons could have conveyed them, but no! Each pumpkin must be got there by itself. It was carried there in a sheet, on a stretcher, in a buggy, by a team. When they were on exhibition at last they all looked to be about the same size and weight, and as a matter of fact they were. Each one had been nursed and encouraged to do its best. Of course a row could be looked for. The pumpkin committee had heard about the trouble at Unity and did not wish to add to it. The contest was so close that they could very well bring in a report of no decision, but that was far from satisfying the exhibitors. The upshot was an almost complete failure of the whole show.

The fair over and the pumpkins returned home to be made into pies, the common sense way would have been to drop the whole matter and let unity prevail in spite as well as name. Common sense had nothing to do with it, however. The exhibitors blamed the judges as well as each other, and

that kept the quarrel alive for another year. Meanwhile nothing more was done toward a church, and the sorrowful circuit rider got the people together for a last sermon and said:

"Where pumpkins prevail instead of the teachings of the gospel there is no vineyard and no work for a pilgrim. As many of you as will pledge yourselves not to grow pumpkins for exhibition another year please stand up." Not a person arose, and the good man closed his Bible and put on his hat and rode away. Oh, no, he didn't take the town with him. It's there yet. The name of Difficulty has been substituted for Unity, and I've simply been telling you how it came about. I had a curiosity to inquire and I didn't know but you had some as well. Right opposite one of the half dozen saloons in the place under the new state of affairs is the church lumber rotting away, and Moses Smith will answer your inquiries with:

"Yes, sir; those pious stiff necks went right at it and spilt the prettiest little town in the state with their blamed old pumpkin business, and the only unity around here is when a stranger asks you to have a glass of beer with him."

## ROMAN ARENAS.

They Were Not Mere Rings as Those of the Modern Circus.

The arenas of ancient Rome were not, as some people suppose, mere rings or ovals, such as may be seen in the modern circus. They were broken up and varied in character according to the nature of the fighting to be done or to the caprices of those in authority.

On one occasion an arena might resemble the Numidian desert, on another the garden of Hesperides, thick set with groves of trees and rising mounds, while again it pictured the great rocks and caves of Thrace.

With these surroundings the combatants advanced, retreated, encircled their adversaries or kept wild beasts at bay as occasion offered or as their courage or fear suggested. Men combated not only with the more common brutes, but with such monsters as elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses and crocodiles.

On other occasions flocks of game, such as deer and war ostriches, were abandoned to the multitude, and in some cases the arenas could be turned into lakes, filled with monsters of the deep, and upon the surface of which naval engagements took place.—London Saturday Review.

## Hints to Swimmers.

An expert swimmer is authority for the assertion that a vast majority of the drowning casualties which are attributed to cramps are in all probability the result of cardiac exhaustion. Nearly all experienced swimmers, he says, know that cramps when in the water are of comparatively infrequent occurrence. It is commonly in the calf of the leg, and the swimmer by lying quietly upon his back without undue alarm and stretching out the leg may overcome this somewhat painful involuntary muscular contraction. The exertion of swimming, however, is fully equal to the exertion of running, with the additional tax upon the system of a gradual lowering of the bodily temperature. It is one thing to know how to swim and quite another to be in a physical condition to do the swimming.—London Globe.

## The Most Important Thing.

Commander Peary, at one of the numerous Washington dinners following his triumphant return from the pole, got the better of a senator in a war of wits.

"What is the good of your discovery?" the senator said. "I'll wager that you didn't find a single important thing at the north pole."

"Oh, yes, I did," said the explorer. "I found one very, very important thing."

"Humph! What was that?" the senator grunted.

"The way back home again," was the reply.

## Hate All Around.

The famous English chief justice Holt and his wife hated each other to the limit, and when she fell dangerously ill he was so delighted that he became disgracefully tipsy. But his wife was equal to the emergency and sent for the great Dr. Radcliffe, who hated Holt, and therefore out of spite when the case was presented to him came with great promptness and saved her life.—Westminster Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES ANTELOPE INTO OKLAHOMA

Were Sent There from the National Herd in Yellowstone Park, Through New York Club.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Game Warden Rush of the Wichita game refuge in the state of Oklahoma has informed the department of agriculture of the receipt in good condition of eight head of antelope, which came from the national herd in the Yellowstone park. Through the generosity of members of the Boone and Crockett club of New York, funds were furnished for capturing and transporting these animals from Wyoming to Oklahoma. The news of the arrival of the antelope at their destination has been received with great satisfaction by the department officials, who are much interested in the attempt to preserve this interesting game animal.

The prong-horned antelope is unlike any other antelope on the face of the earth, and has so many peculiarities that naturalists class it in a family by itself. Formerly existing by thousands on our western plains, it has now been reduced in numbers that its absolute extinction is certain in the very near future, unless protection is given to the remaining. It does not do well east of the Mississippi river, and cannot be successfully bred in captivity; but it thrives if allowed to roam practically free within large enclosures and under conditions closely approaching the natural ones.

In 1908 the biological survey estimated that the total number of antelope in the United States had been reduced to 17,000. Of these about 10,000 were in Montana, Wyoming and the Yellowstone national park, and the remaining 7,000 were distributed in 12 other states.

On the Wichita game refuge, it is hoped that the antelope will find themselves in surroundings suited to their increase. The Wichita is really a national forest, and Game Warden Rush acts as its supervisor and attends to all the business involved in the administration. But on the Wichita, which was set aside by act of Congress as a national game refuge, because of its special suitability to act as a breeding place for the wild creatures of the plains and lower Rocky mountain regions, the importance of the game work has overshadowed the ordinary uses of a national forest. There are over 150 national game refuges, but only two national game refuges.

This does not mean that outside of those refuges the game on the national forests is not protected, for the national forest officers are uniformly instructed to see that the game laws of the various states are observed on their forests, in so far as they can do this in justice to their other duties. Many of the forest officers are regularly appointed deputy state game wardens, and it is the policy of the department of agriculture to encourage their acting in this capacity when they can do so without prejudice to their work as forest officers. They are not, however, expected to go off the forests in order to enforce the game laws of the states, nor can they make enforcement of game laws their principal occupation. The work of a forest officer in looking after Uncle Sam's affairs generally insures his being a pretty busy man, and what he does in enforcing game laws can only be incidental to selling timber, protecting the forests from fire, looking after grazing matters and responding to the various other calls which use of the forests by the public involves.

Ordinarily, game matters pertain to the states, and not to the national government. The state prescribes when and under what conditions game may be killed. If it desires to prohibit the killing of game in certain parts of the state, and these parts of the state are within the national forests, the government co-operates with the states to carry out the law. Such co-operation may require the closing of fixed areas of the national forests to grazing, for when big game becomes plentiful it must have a sufficient food supply left on the range to carry it through the winter, or it will succumb for lack of sustenance. If the range is fully utilized by cattle and sheep during the summer, elk and deer will fare hardly in the winter.

In the Wichita and the Grand Canyon game refuges the government has not left the matter of caring for game protection wholly to the states, but has established national reservations on which an attempt will be made to breed game. The Wichita is notable for the fact that it has a small herd of buffalo upon it, which the game wardens regard as the apple of his eye. They were donated by the American Bison society and shipped from the New York Zoological garden in 1908. They then numbered 15, and have since been increased by the addition of 10 calves; two of the original herd, however, died in the first year. To the buffaloes are now added the antelope.

The antelope were shipped from Yellowstone park, and have been liberated in one of the buffalo yards which had been prepared for them. They will be given more and better range as soon as a proper wire enclosure can be made. Two additional head are expected to follow the eight already received. Since the antelope, once so abundant on the plains, is in serious danger of entire extinction, this attempt to establish the species in the Wichita game preserve will be watched with interest by all who wish to see our native wild animals given a chance to perpetuate themselves, though surrounded by civilization.

## TO INSURE UNEMPLOYED

Great Britain's Most Social-  
astic Measure

## BILL SOON TO BE PUSHED

Forced Payment in Engineering Trade.  
The State, the Worker and the  
Employer Each to Bear a  
Share.

London, Feb. 4.—The government hopes at the coming session of Parliament to pass the bill for compulsory insurance against unemployment. This will be put into effect next January, and it will be experimental to be applied to 2,500,000 skilled and unskilled workers in the building, shipbuilding and engineering trades and administered through the labor exchanges. The men are to contribute approximately sixpence weekly, the employers and the state contributing the same amount. Unemployed persons will receive about ten shillings per week.

## PROTEST RAILROAD MARCH ON CEMETARY

The Friends of Famine Victims Fight  
the Grand Trunk Petition to  
Take Graveyard.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—The Grand Trunk railroad has asked permission of the city of Montreal to take the old cemetery in St. Etienne street for the extension of its business and the Irish in and around Montreal are protesting. In the cemetery lie 8,000 victims of the Irish famine of 1847-48 and over their remains is a huge boulder placed there by the Irish laborers who built the Victoria bridge in 1850. The inscription on the boulder says it was placed there "to preserve from desecration" the remains of the dead. Irishmen think it would be sacrilegious to take the cemetery for a railroad yard.

## ACCUSE WOMAN OF \$21,000 FUR ROBBERY

Arrest in Hartford, Ct., as Result of  
Audacious Theft in a Chi-  
cago Store.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The Chicago police have been notified of the arrest in Hartford, Ct., of a woman believed by the Hartford authorities to be implicated in a \$21,000 fur robbery here.

The Chicago furrier who reported the \$21,000 theft of raw furs was S. Silverman. His complaint to the police was that thieves had driven up to the front door of his shop early in the morning, packed the skins into gunnysacks and carted them away. Silverman also reported the loss of 80 pounds of ginseng, worth \$8 a pound, at the same time. The theft took place about three weeks ago.

## ROAR OF BIG GUNS.

The Effect Upon the Nerves and the  
Sense of Hearing.

One of the penalties attendant on firing off big guns is deafness. So sure is this penalty to be exacted that it is asserted, no man can go through a long series of gunnery practice without having his hearing affected. A stranger on deck who hears a big gun speak for the first time will not soon forget the stunning report.

One gun is enough to startle a stranger, but the shattering effect of the whole armament when in action together can hardly be conceived. The strain upon nerves and senses when the rending concussion takes place is terrible.

There is not a great difference between the effect of the big guns and that of the smaller pieces, strange as it may seem. If the visitor places himself beside one of the smaller guns, and then listens to the roar of the big one, the sound will not appear much louder than that of the gun by his side. The extra distance to the muzzle of the big piece discounts the sound. The only apparent difference between the two will be that the smaller piece has a sharper, higher pitched tone, and that the big guns speak with a more hollowing roar.

If one watches the firing of the gun the crash has not such a startling effect as when it comes unexpectedly. Loud as it is, nature has prepared the watcher to resist the shock which he knows is impending.—Exchange.



## A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

## SUNNY MONDAY

Cleaner, sweeter, whiter  
clothes, is the result when  
you use Sunny Monday Soap.

Sunny Monday is white, and contains not an ounce of rosin, which is one of the chief ingredients of all yellow laundry soaps. Clothes cost more than soap and it, therefore, pays to use the best soap, even for laundry purposes.

Ask your grocer for Sunny Monday.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
CHICAGO

## QUAKER CITY NOW CENTER OF ARNOLD HUNT

Brother of Missing Heiress and Attorney Said to Be Seeking Her in  
the Neighborhood of Her  
Alma Mater.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The police in every district of this city have been ordered to keep a careful lookout for Miss Dorothy Arnold. This is the result of a visit paid to Captain of Detectives Conner by the young woman's brother, John W. Arnold, and Attorney John S. Keith of New York. Clerks in hotels, both large and small, prominent and obscure, are being questioned, and garages are being visited.

It is reported that Arnold and Keith have gone out of the city to run down a fresh clew. A friend of Miss Arnold, who is a graduate of Bryn Mawr college, lives on the main line, and it is possible that she will be seen.

Another possible reason for the rumored visit to the main line is a telephone message received Tuesday. A woman who said she lived in Bryn Mawr, declared that she had seen Miss Arnold at Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon streets a few days ago.

The search here may be extended to the hospitals, which have been asked to notify the police if a young woman resembling the missing heiress appears at any of them.

## A NEW MILK PAIL.

Combined With Shipping Can and  
Strainer, It Protects Milk.

As a result of investigations conducted by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture at Round Hill, Va., of the contamination caused by dust in the air of the dairy house, the number of bacteria in milk cans when returned from the dealer; the effect of sunning milk cans; the efficiency of cooling by means of the open pail method of milking with that of the adjustable can, it was found that there is a considerable advantage in milking directly into the milk shipping can by means of a funnel attachment. A combination milk pail, shipping can, strainer and stool was devised by Dr. Lee H. Maynard of the dairy division, a patent on which has been obtained and deeded to the people of the United States.

The patent device does away with the milk cooler that is usually considered a necessity in the dairy. A funnel is placed in an opening made in the shoulder of a five gallon can, of the type that has a cover that screws in airtight, a piece of cheesecloth is held in the funnel by means of a metal spring, and the milk can slides into a metal frame which is used as a stool and so constructed that the can may be adjusted to any height to suit the convenience of the milker. When the can is full, all the milk has to do is to remove the funnel, screw a cap into the opening and place the can in the storage tank. The funnel is simply washed and boiled and set away in a tin receptacle kept specially for the purpose. It is all the apparatus the dairyman has to clean if the cans are properly sterilized by the dealer. When one compares this simple apparatus with the ordinary open milk pail and wire gauge strainer, wooden milk stool, a milk cooler and a ten-gallon can, it may be readily seen that the Maynard pail simplifies the handling of milk.

While the department of agriculture does not desire to discourage the cooling and aerating of milk as ordinarily practiced, yet the experiments made show that where the Maynard pail is used, cooling and aerating of the milk by means of a tubular cooler are not necessary, for the reason that there are but few germs to multiply and no cow stable odors to be removed; hence cooling in the shipping can answers all requirements and is much simpler and quicker. The new device may be used by all persons in the United States without the payment of any royalty.

## TO VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Amendment Passed by Both Branches  
of California Legislature.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 4.—The constitutional amendment providing for the submission of the question of woman's suffrage to a popular vote was passed by the assembly Thursday, 65 to 6. The amendment already has passed the Senate.

## At Fountains & Elsewhere.

Ask for  
"HORLICK'S"

The Original and Genuine  
MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

At restaurants, hotels, and fountains.  
Delicious, invigorating and sustaining.  
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Don't travel without it.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute.  
Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S"

In No Combine or Trust

## TELLS HOW HE SOLD DEATH WHOLESALE

Poisoner Who Killed His Victims with  
Disease Toxins, Answers Court's  
Questions.

Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Dr. Pantchenko, whose specialty, he admits has been the removal by poisoning of undesirable relatives and enemies of those who could pay his fee, told at yesterday's session of the murder trial of how he secured his instruments of death. The admissions were brought out in connection with the testimony of medical witnesses. Pantchenko, in common with Count O'Brien de Lassy, is charged with the murder of De Lassy's brother-in-law, Count Vassili Bouturlin, the heir to several millions, which, it is alleged, De Lassy coveted for his wife.

The doctor has confessed that Bouturlin was the most recent of some 40 victims, but claims that in this particular killing he was under the hypnotic influence of De Lassy, who, however, paid him, he says, for the job. Pantchenko's income is said to have gone to Mme. Muravieff, and the latter has been made a party to the proceedings.

Dr. Henrich, a veterinary employed at the pest laboratory in Kronstadt, testified that the poisoner twice visited the laboratory, where he obtained several tubes of cholera endo-toxine, which he represented were required for scientific purposes.

At this point Pantchenko explained to the court that De Lassy had furnished him with money for the trip to Kronstadt, and he added that he gave the tubes of poison to the count.

Dr. Zabolotny, the plague expert who recently returned from an inspection of China, was then called. He testified that Pantchenko had applied to him for diptherial toxin. The witness gave him diptherial culture fluid. Later he told him the minimal non-fatal dose.

The presiding judge interrupted to inquire what Pantchenko did with this supply of poison. For a moment there was tense silence in the court room, as the notorious murderer hesitated. Finally, he evaded the question, saying that he would reply to it later.

The result of the autopsy and a microscopic examination of the internal organs from the body of Bouturlin were then laid before the court.

## Magazine Review.

### Reducing the Coal Bill.

"When adding fuel to a good bed of live coal in the furnace, cover one side only, the next time put coal on the other side. In this way the heat from the live coal tends to make coke of the fresh fuel by consuming the gas and smoke. Less draft is needed, too, and less of the fuel goes to waste in gas and smoke, so that there is less gas and dirt in the cellar or furnace room, and in the house by way of the registers. If large lumps of coal are used, a good way is to scatter what is known as 'slack' over them. The slack tends to hold the fire longer, and the lump coal will prevent the slack from forming clinkers."—Suburban Life for February.

### Clean Meat and Cheap.

Up to this point the meat consumers of Paris, Texas, had taken little interest in the warnings of the mayor. The business men and the housewives, knowing nothing of the dirty methods through which the steaks reached them, could see no reason for a change. Established custom is hard to change, whether it be in the matter of meats or morals.

Just as soon, however, as the city council called an election on a \$10,000 bond issue to erect an abattoir, Paris people became interested. The name itself sounded so strange and sent half of the town to the dictionary or to his neighbor for the meaning. The purpose was still more novel and soon the town was as engrossed with the proposed bond issue as it had been with the prohibition election six months before. The whole town was divided into pro-abattoirs and anti-abattoirs.

Opponents of the idea characterized the scheme as a dream and went so far as to call Mayor McCuiston and his friend socialistic. An abattoir for a city of 200,000 might do, but never for a town of barely 12,000.

Anyway on election day Mayor McCuiston won out and the money was voted for the plant. This opposition, it should be said, has been entirely converted. The butchers say that they get their meat delivered to them cheaper than ever before. The people say the meat is better and just as cheap.

Not only had the mayor and the councilmen won out in their fight but they also developed the abattoir idea until it had expanded and grown into a miniature municipal planning plan.

## PE-RU-NA TONIC FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH.



JOSEPH H. CHASE.

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.  
Gentlemen: I have used Peruna and find that it cannot be equaled as a tonic, as well as a cure for coughs, colds and catarrh.

You are authorized to use my photo with testimonial in any publication.

Joseph H. Chase,  
894 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

## Cold and La Grippe.

Mr. C. H. Rapp, Hardin, Ray Co., Mo., writes: "I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles."

"It was of great benefit to me, as it cured me of catarrh of the throat, and I took a very bad cold and had I gripped last February. It settled in my throat and lungs. I took three bottles of Peruna and it cured me."

"I highly recommend it to all who are sick, and I am glad to add my endorsement to that of others."

## Pe-ru-na for Colds.

Mr. L. Clifford Figg, Jr., 223 East Marshall St., Richmond, Va., writes that when he gets a cold he takes Peruna, and it soon drives out of his system. For several years he was not entirely well, but Peruna completely cured him.

People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets.

brilliant prodigy, who, at the age of twenty, was painting portraits of the notables of New York and Philadelphia, introduced into the art of this country something of the suave elegance and refinement of European culture which was beginning to make itself felt in the social life of the colonists. The domination of the divines was gradually being nullified by the rapidly increasing culture of the laymen who were fast becoming the accepted leaders of the community.

"As the struggle for mere existence became less pressing the sense of class distinction became more defined and pride of birth asserted itself, all of which was highly conducive to the development of the art of portraiture. And along with the stately portraits of statesmen and men of affairs there appeared the sprightly and vivacious likenesses of the noted belles and beaux of the day. The most distinguished men in public life as well as the most exclusive ladies of fashion began to sit for their portraits, and the series of canvases executed by Stuart, West, Copley and Sully constitute in themselves a gallery of all that was best in the early life of this country."

## HONORS FOR MISS SEMMES.

She Is Appointed South's Sponsor for  
Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.—Dr. Clarence J. Owens, commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, has appointed Miss Eunice Semmes of Montgomery sponsor of the South for that organization. She is the daughter of Raphael Semmes and the granddaughter of Admiral Semmes.

## He Had No Choice.

"You say you were in a saloon at the time when the alleged assault took place?" a lawyer inquired of a witness at the central station the other day.

"Yes, sir, I was," the witness admitted.

"H'm," the lawyer paused, "that is interesting. And did you take cognizance of the bartender at the time?"

"I don't know what he called it, sir," came the reply, with perfect ease, "but I took what the rest did."—Philadelphia Times.

## HAD SCRATCHED FOR 28 YEARS

Till It Got to Be Second Nature—  
Suffering Endless and Without  
Relief—Cuticura Made Skin  
as Clear as a Baby's.

"If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies fifty years ago it would have saved me two hundred dollars and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent, it spread rapidly over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off me all the time and my suffering was endless and without relief. A thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man but feel rich to be free of what some of the doctors called leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took—and sarsaparilla over a year and a half but got no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent. If you had been there and said you would have cured me for two hundred dollars, you would have had the money. I was covered with the scales but by using Cuticura I was soon as clear as any person ever was. This was over twenty-two years ago and for a long time, through force of habit, I used to rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch, but to no purpose—I was well. I had scratched twenty-eight years and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. Dennis Downing, Waterbury, Vt., November 27, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for all sorts of skin diseases. A cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Petersburg, 25-page Cuticura Book, an Authority on the Skin.

**Hair Help**  
Ayer's Hair Vigor has no effect  
whatever upon the color of the  
hair. It cannot possibly change  
the color in any way. But it promptly stops falling hair, and  
greatly promotes growth. Ask your doctor first.